

We are requested to state, in justice to the candidates not elected in Franklin county, that the statement that Mr. WILLIAMS was nominated only a few days before the election, is incorrect. He did not attend the musters, but was nominated at June Court.

Col. ANDREW JOYNER, of Halifax, N. C. is elected President of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company. Col. J. is at present a member of the Senate of North Carolina.

Mr. MELCHON, from Cabarrus, was classed Dem. Rep. in our last—should have been Fed.—In the Senate 22 instead of 23. The number is now 23. These errors had no bearing on our general remarks.

THE FEDERALISM OF MR. CLAY.

The opposition pretend to wonder greatly that any one should charge Mr. Clay with being a federalist. They say he was once otherwise, and must still be with the people. Do our neighbors recollect that Mr. Clay once opposed the United States Bank on constitutional grounds? Well—does he oppose it now? No—he now comes out with a project for a national bank, to the establishment of which all his talents and influence will be devoted. Mr. Clay is charged with being a federalist, because he votes and acts with that party—a pretty strong reason we should think. From the following interesting article from the Republican Journal, published in Belfast, Maine, the people may guess, why he and others are in favor of the Bank.

"By the examination of the books of the Bank of the United States it has been proved that Henry Clay has received from the bank for services as an attorney, and now he is a bank man. What has changed him? How much Mr. Bond has received we do not know. This we do know; he is the bank's attorney. How much weight ought the testimony of such hirelings to have?—Duncan has exposed Bond's lying speech most effectually."

MR. CALHOUN—SUB-TREASURY.

The following extract from a speech of Mr. Calhoun, during the last session of Congress, shows the entire confidence of that sagacious politician and eminent statesman, in the final adoption of the sub-treasury system.

"The Senator regards the defeat of the Constitutional Treasury bill in the other House, as a complete overthrow, and raises the shout of victory. He greatly mistakes. It is but a skirmish at the commencement of a conflict, which is destined to last for years. The cause of the struggle is too deep to terminate with the first onset; and so far from being discouraged by the slight defeat which some half a dozen of votes would have turned into a victory, I feel a renewed assurance of final and complete triumph, if we but stand fast. What I always dreaded, as I have said, was the first shock. I never doubted, if it could be resisted a final and glorious triumph awaited the cause we advocated. We have now met the first shock; and, so far from being overwhelmed, we have been defeated by only a few votes. Time is now working for us. The discussion is gone to the community. Truth and reason are on our side. Our arguments neither have, nor can be, answered; and time and reflection only are waiting to give them their full effect. The people are roused; and their attention is intensely directed to the subject, which will not fail to tell hereafter."

"In the mean time, the difficulties on the opposite side will soon begin to present themselves. They have thus far had the easy task of being the assailants, but the very victory, of which they boast so much, throws the responsibility on them, and will compel them to move; and let me tell the Senator, when he comes to bring forward his gigantic scheme of blending into one the General and State Governments, and uniting the two with the great capitalists of the country in his fifty million bank, with the view of controlling the currency and industry of the country—When, in a word, he comes to rear up his bank monarchy, to govern the country with despotic sway, he will begin to find his trouble. He will find it no easy task to fix on the seat of its empire, and place the despot on his throne; and whenever he attempts it let me tell him, instead of a slight defeat of a few votes, as we have experienced, he will be overwhelmed with a Waterloo overthrow, from which he and his cause will never recover."

SUPERIOR COURT—FALL CIRCUIT.

Edenton	Bailey
Newbern	Toomer
Raleigh	Saunders
Wilmington	Nash
Hillsborough	Pearson
Mecklenburg	Settle
Mountains	Dick

FROM THE NEWHAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

THE FATHERS OF FEDERALISM.

In the address of the democratic members of Congress to their constituents, inserted on our first page last week, and whose length should deter no one from its perusal, will be found an allusion to the distinctive characteristics of federalism as manifested at the first organization of that party under Hamilton and the elder Adams. The following extract from Mr. Jefferson's memoranda, will perhaps place the subject in a stronger light:

"Hamilton was not only a monarchist, but for a monarchy bottomed on corruption. In proof of this, I will relate an anecdote, for the truth of which I attest the God who made me. Before the President set out on his southern tour in April, 1791, he addressed a letter of the fourth of that month, from Mount Vernon, to the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, desiring that if any serious and important cases should arise during his absence, they would consult and act on them.—And he requested that the Vice President should also be consulted. This was the only occasion on which that officer was ever requested to take part in a cabinet question. Some occasion for consultation arising, I invited those gentlemen (and the Attorney-General, as well as I remember) to dine with me, in order to confer on the subject. After the cloth was removed, and our question agreed and dismissed, conversation began on other matters, and, by some circumstance, was led to the British constitution, on which Mr. Adams observed, 'Purge that constitution of its corruption, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would be the most perfect constitution ever devised by the wit of man.' Hamilton paused and said, 'Purge it of its corruption, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would become an impracticable government: as

it stands at present, with all its supposed defects, it is the most perfect government which ever existed.' And this was assuredly the exact line which separated the political creeds of these two gentlemen. The one was for two hereditary branches and an honest elective one: the other, for an hereditary King, with a House of Lords and Commons corrupted to his will, and standing between him and the people. Hamilton, was, indeed, a singular character. Of acute understanding, disinterested, honest, and honorable in all private transactions, amiable in society, and duly valuing virtue in private life, yet so bewitched and perverted by the British example, as to be under thorough conviction that corruption was essential to the government of a nation. Mr. Adams had originally been a republican.—The glare of royalty and nobility, during his mission to England, had made him believe their fascination a necessary ingredient in government; and Shays' rebellion, not sufficiently understood where he then was, seemed to prove that the absence of want and oppression, was not a sufficient guarantee of order. His book on the American Constitutions having made known his political bias, he was taken up by the monarchial federalists in his absence, and, on his return to the United States, he was by them made to believe that the general disposition of our citizens was favorable to monarchy. He here wrote his *David's*, as a supplement to the former work, and his election to the Presidency confirmed him in his errors. Innumerable addresses too, artfully and industriously poured in upon him, deceived him into a confidence that he was on the pinnacle of popularity, when the gulph was yawning at his feet, which was to swallow up him and his deceivers. For when General Washington was withdrawn, these enervated of royalism, kept in check hitherto by the dread of his honesty, his firmness, his patriotism, and the authority of his name, now mounted on the car of State and free from control, like Phaeton on that of the sun, drove headlong and wild, looking neither to right nor left, regarding any thing but the objects they were driving at; until, displaying these fully, the eyes of the nation were opened, and a general disbandment of them from the public councils took place."

FROM THE ALBANY (N. Y.) ARGUS. A FALLACY OF THE U. S. BANK EXPOSED.

The resumption of specie payments by the banks of this state, and the course which Mr. Biddle has been driven to adopt since, completely solves the problem in regard to the power of bringing about a resumption without the aid of a national bank. Mr. Biddle, in his letter of the 5th of April, claims all the merit for the U. S. Bank of the resumption after the war; and he intended to deter our banks from resuming by conveying the idea that without the aid of this bank, such a thing was impossible. But it is now demonstrated to the world, that the banks of a single State can resume specie payments, not only without the aid of a national bank, but in the face of all the hostile influence of a U. S. Bank. This is a great triumph to the cause of honest principles, and effectually overturns one of the fallacies most relied on to force a recharter of a great national regulator.

What fair minded man can review the events since the suspension, and not come to the conclusion, that to the firmness of the general administration in adhering strictly to the laws of congress in regard to the currency, we are mainly indebted for an early resumption of specie payments? If the administration had given way and adopted the irredeemable policy, is there the shadow of probability that the banks would have been paying specie at this time? It has required the whole power of the government, and of the banks of New York, aided by the powerful impulse of public opinion, to bring Mr. Biddle and the cotton speculators up to the standard of gold and silver. The profits of his bank in buying by one measure and selling by another, were too important to be surrendered without a struggle. And it has been by compulsion alone, that the great irredeemable has been brought to the constitutional standard. An army of public opinion, too formidable to be resisted, was arrayed against the ship-plaster dynasty; and on seeing the determined spirit of the people the great captain of the irredeemables concluded that the better part of valor was discretion, and that it was better to compromise and settle balances, than to grapple with an abused and indignant people.

THE MERCHANTS.

We bespeak from every intelligent merchant a dispassionate perusal of the article which follows.

FROM THE MOBILE EXAMINER.

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the present political struggle is that the merchants as a body have arrayed themselves with one of the contending parties—and what is yet more singular with the very party which opposes all correct notions of trade. When Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV. inquired of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, what he should do to advance the commercial interests of the country, he was very properly and pertinently answered, "Let us alone." This has been the true mercantile policy in every age. Asking from government only the protection necessary to secure their rights, the merchants have relied upon their own energy and enterprise to enhance their prosperity. They have properly repudiated every interference of government with the laws of trade as impolitic and injurious; and have required only to manage their own affairs. Is it not strange then that at this moment, when the administration is straining every nerve to disconnect entirely the affairs of the government from those of individuals and corporations, when it is striving to put it out of the power of the government to interfere with the commercial affairs of the country, that the great body of the merchants should be so violently opposed to it—and should adhere to the party whose restricted trade and high tariff notions are so utterly adverse to true mercantile principles?

Instead of asking the government to let them alone, they now beg of it to become an active commercial agent; they want it to embark in the business of banking, and to establish a great monopoly which would be able at any time to crush them all? Past experience has not been sufficient; the connection of the government with the banks, injurious to both, and so little beneficial to either, seems to have been thrown away; the ruin which that connection is accused of having brought upon the country, is now disregarded, and the government is most solemnly entreated to turn banker—regulate the exchanges—lend money—and control the commerce of the nation. Had any one proposed to vest such power in the government, by the constitution, who would have been the first to oppose it? The merchants, and they would have done right.—These are powers which once granted might be so exercised as not only to destroy the liberties of the people, but concentrate all the property of the country in the government.—We should then

indeed be in Egyptian bondage; our goods, our lands, our persons, would all have their price, and the sole purchaser would be the great banking government.

It really seems to us that the merchants are in a false position—that they are acting directly against their own interests, and are attempting to overthrow the long settled principles of commerce. There is, however, some excuse for many of them. They are deeply involved in the present banking operations; they see nothing but ruin to themselves if matters are again restored to their proper condition; and it is natural that general principles should be forgotten in an immediate personal interest. But this state of things cannot long continue. The merchants will find that the sooner their reliance on banks ceases, the better will be their prospect of prosperity.—They are learning fast that bank facilities are not the shortest or surest way to wealth; that it is easy enough and very pleasant to get discounts, but that it is not quite so easy to take up the notes; the banks are very good servants, but they are most terrible masters, and when they once get a poor wight into their hands it is all day with him. In short, we have great hopes that this very respectable and influential class of citizens, the American merchants, will ere long discover that, in opposing the Administration, they are opposing their own interests, and that they will, like sensible men, return to the faith of their fathers, to the good old let-us-alone doctrine.

The Steamer GOV. DUDLEY, intended to ply between Wilmington and Charleston, arrived at our wharf, on Friday the 17th inst. after a boisterous passage from Norfolk, where she stopped on her passage from New York, to erect a mast. The following are her dimensions, as furnished us, at our request, by the politeness of Capt. Ivy:—

Extreme length on deck, 175 feet; keel, 165 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; 487 tons; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke, 10 feet; diameter of water wheel, 22½ feet; spread 7½ feet; 100 horse power; fuel 1 cord per hour; draws 5½ light and 6 feet loaded. Speed equal to any Boat in the world. *Wilmington Advertiser.*

DIED.

It has been observed that Consumption preys "not on the thorns and brambles of the wilderness, but on the rose and passion flower of human excellence and gentleness." This was exemplified in the death of Miss MARTHA M. SEAWELL, youngest daughter of the late Judge Seawell, who departed this life on Monday, the 13th of August, the victim of a pulmonary attack, in the 17th year of her age. The flower had just blossomed, when it withered, and vanished forever. The tear of affectionate remembrance will long bedew the sod where she reposes; the deep, but unavailing sighs of regret will mingle with the bland summer breezes which bend the flowers over her tomb. And while her memory shall bloom in the bosoms of her bereaved relatives and friends, they may not murmur at a dispensation which, in consigning to earth what was of the earth, has given back to God, from whence it came, a spirit so little sullied by its alliance with mortality and corruption.—*Register.*

In Franklin county, on the 12th inst. M. Howard, aged 2 years and 6 months, second son of Mr. Geo. W. Bridges.

In Williamson, Martin county, on Friday 17th inst. Dr. William Henderson, after a lingering and painful illness of nearly five months, which he bore with patience and fortitude. In the grave all his foibles are buried, and we say not too much when we assert that in him the community have lost an attentive, conscientious and skillful Physician, a generous, honorable and worthy citizen. He has left a tender wife (whose soothing attentions were never wanting during his long confinement), and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss. He expressed no fear of death; his only desire was that he might be spared to raise and take care of his young and interesting family. They have lost an affectionate and kind husband and tender parent.

"Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down: he fleeth as a shadow, and cometh quickly." *Communicated.*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT,

At Raleigh, N. C. August 29, 1838.

Corrected weekly for The North Carolina Standard.

Ap. Brandy, (up country,) \$0 75	\$0 00	\$0 00
(Nash Co.)	00 90	1 00
Bacon, old, per cwt.	10 00	12 50
Butter, lb.	00 15	00 20
Beeswax, lb.	00 17	00 20
Corn, per bushel.	00 80	00 00
Cotton, lb.	00 7	00 9
Fodder, per cwt.	00 80	1 00
Flour,	84	9 00
Lard, lb.	10 00	00 12½
Meal, per bushel.	00 90	1 00
Flaxseed, per bushel.	00 10	00 10
Oats, sheaf, per cwt.	00 75	00 00
Pork, lb.	00 6	00 00
Peas, per bushel.	00 75	00 00
Tallow, lb.	00 10	00 12½
Whiskey, gallon.	00 40	00 50

GENERAL PRICES CURRENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C. August 24, 1838.		
Turpentine, soft, bbl.	1 85	00 00
Tar, bbl.	very scarce	00 00
Pitch, bbl. (at Still.)	2 00	00 00
Rosin, "	1 25	00 15
Spirits Turpentine, gal.	00 30	00 30
Rice, per 100 lbs. scarce	00 75	00 00
Flour, bbl. (Payetteville.)	9 00	00 00
" (Canal.)	10 00	11 00
Cotton, "	00 8	00 9
Tobacco, leaf, "	00 4½	00 50

REMARKS.

TAR.—Very scarce, and too late for supplies. FLOUR.—The new crops of wheat is beginning to arrive at Fayetteville—said to be abundant, and of good quality. Some new flour has been in this market, of approved quality. Demand wholly for consumption.

CORN.—Prime corn is very scarce. Retail at \$1 10 per bushel.

RICE.—Of this article only a small stock on hand. Mills not pounding.

BACON.—Very scarce, and would bring good prices.—*Advertiser.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. August 27, 1838.

Bacon, "	00 10	00 12
Corn, "	00 75	00 85
Cotton, "	00 7½	00 8½
Flour, "	7 00	00 00
Tobacco, leaf, "	00 3	00 4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. SARAH STONE, late of Raleigh, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, as it is desired to settle the Estate as early as practicable. D. W. STONE, Ex'r. Raleigh, N. C. Aug. 27, 1838. 200-4t.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ELECTED IN 1838.

COUNTIES.	SENATORS.	COMMONERS.
Anson, Ashe, Buncombe, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Beaufort, Burke, Calhoun, Columbus, Carteret, Currituck, Chatham, Chowan, Cumberland, Camden, Caswell, Craven, Duplin, Davidson, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Gates, Guilford, Jones, Lincoln, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Montgomery, Mecklenburg, Martin, New Hanover, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Person, Pasquotank, Pitt, Perquimans, Rowan, Randolph, Rockingham, Robeson, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Stokes, Tyrrell, Washington, Wilkes, Warren, Wayne, Wake, Yancy,	Col. Joseph White, Wm. Cherry, C. Melchor, Wm. Albright, Archibald McDiarmid, James Kerr, Samuel S. Biddle, James K. Hill, W. H. Holt, L. D. Wilson, John D. Hawkins, John C. Taylor, James T. Morehead, Andrew Joyner, Thomas B. Sharp, George F. Davidson, Josiah Houlder, M. Reinhardt, S. Fox, Jesse Cooper, Charles Henry, Samuel L. Arrington, W. Moody, J. Allison, I. Williams, Alfred Moyer, Samuel Ribell, Jonathan Redding, David S. Reid, Joseph McD. Carson, Thomas Bunting, M. Franklin, M. R. Moore, Weldon N. Edwards, John Exum, Samuel Whitaker,	George Dunlap, P. H. Winston, James M. Nye, Lewis Bond, J. R. Rayner, Barksdale, Frederick J. Hill, Willie A. Blount, John McWilliams, E. J. Erwin, Wm. Carson, E. P. Miller, D. Beger, Augustus Smith, Elijah S. Bell, Alfred Perkins, J. S. Guthrie, Wm. Clegg, M. Q. Waddell, Stephen Hollingsworth, D. Reid, L. A. Gwinn, Levi Walker, Samuel Hymus, W. B. Wadsworth, J. Jarman, Hampton Sullivan, B. L. Beal, Charles Brumwell, Robert Bryan, W. S. Baker, Thomas Howorth, W. Williams, Elijah Hester, R. B. Gilliam, H. L. Robards, W. Stallings, James Williams, J. H. Lindsay, Doak, Thomas, S. Whitaker, Wm. Daniel, Dr. M. Wilcox, Kenneth Rayner, Tilman Farrow, J. P. Caldwell, J. A. Young, J. H. McLaughlin, J. Tomlinson, John F. Ellington, Wm. Higgins, M. Hoke Killian, O. W. Holland, W. Monday, Windal Davis, Siler, J. A. D. McNeill, Wm. Harris, Thomas Pemberton, G. W. Caldwell, J. Hutchison, C. Erwin, Raleigh Robuck, James T. Miller, Larkins, Ford Taylor, Junius Amis, Herod Faison, Pollock, Trullinger, Stockard, Sims, Graham, Robert Jones, Moses Chambers, A. G. Proctor, John L. Foreman, John C. Goreham, W. D. Crawford, H. C. Jones, J. A. Clement, Zebedee Rush, W. B. Lane, Richard P. Cardwell, Blake W. Braswell, Oliver K. Tuton, James Blount, Duncan McLauren, George Thomas, Wm. T. Miller, Wm. E. Mills, J. T. Bedford, D. Sloan, Blunt, Underwood, Puryear, Boyden, Oglesby, C. H. Matthews, J. M. Covington, J. Stafford, Charles McCleese, Guthrie, Eli Petty, Wm. W. Peden, Wm. Eaton, Jr. Samuel A. Williams, C. Brogren, Elias Barnes, N. Rand, D. B. Massey, James M. Mangum, Tilman Bialack,

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS COMPOSED OF MORE THAN ONE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	SENATORS.
Buncombe, Haywood and Macon, Burke and Yancey, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus, Beaufort and Hyde, Carteret and Jones, Camden and Currituck, Gates and Chowan, Greene and Lenoir, Moore and Montgomery, Perquimans and Pasquotank, Robeson and Richmond, Washington and Tyrrell, Wilkes and Ashe,	Col. H. Rabun, Moses Baker, Melvin, J. O. K. Williams, Enoch Foy, Caleb Etheridge, Dr. Speed, James W. Harper, Dr. Montgomery, Wm. E. Sheppard, Alfred Dockery, H. G. Spruill, Ednaud Jones,



THE RACES OVER THE NASHVILLE COURSE.

North Carolina, will commence on Tuesday, the 23rd October next, and continue three days. First day.—A sweepstake for 2 year old colts and fillies—entrance \$100, half forfeit—mile heats, to name and close by the 1st of October, two or more to make a race, two entered. Second day.—On the same day a sweepstake for 3 year old colts and fillies—entrance \$100, half forfeit—mile heats, to name and close by the 20th of October, three or more to make a race, one entered. Third day.—On the same day a sweepstake for 3 year old colts and fillies—entrance \$150, half forfeit—two mile heats, to name and close by the 20th of October, three or more to make a race, one entered. Fourth day.—Jockey club purse, \$350, three mile heats—entrance \$20. The Jockey club purse subject to the usual conditions. Stables and livery will be furnished gratis for race horses. Entries can be made by letter to the Proprietor, at Nashville.

JOHN S. ARRINGTON, Proprietor Nashville, N. C. August 29, 1838. 200-8t.

CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BRANDRETH'S

Vegetable Universal Pills.

This celebrated Medicine has been in use in England nearly a century. It has been introduced into the United States a little more than three years, since which more than five millions of Boxes have been sold. Its universal use wherever introduced, speaks quite sufficient in its praise, all who use recommend it. There never was an individual that did not warmly recommend it, who has had any experience of its properties.

As an Anti-Bilious Medicine, it claims a preference over every other now in use. The only thing about which there requires care, is that the genuine Pills are procured; and remember that Dr. Brandreth has never authorized any Doctor, Druggist, Apothecary, or P.-dial, in the United States, to sell his Medicine.

The Brandreth Pills sold by them are generally counterfeit; calculated to injure the health of the patient, and ruin the character of the genuine Pills, made by Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, of New York.

NEVER FORGET, that all authorized Agents have a copperplate certificate of Agency, signed, in writing, with a pen, by the Doctor himself; the date is copperplate (not written). This certificate requires renewal every twelve months.

The following are Agents, and each has a certificate of Agency dated August 1st, 1838.

William Peck, esq. Raleigh, Wake Co. Messrs. B. & H. Baker, Louisville Franklin Co. T. & J. White, Warrenton, Warren Co. M. & T. Ferrell, Halifax, Halifax Co. Sub Agents can be obtained of the County Agents. S. BRADLEE BROOKS, Travelling Agent. August 15, 1838. 193-3my.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NASH COUNTY.

Samuel W. V. Vick vs. Jethro Harrell and wife. Petition for Partition of real estate. Superior Court of Law. March term 1838.

Giles Joyner and wife Mary. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Giles Joyner one of the defendants in this case, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard for six weeks, in order that the said Giles Joyner may appear at our next court to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville on the 3rd Monday in September next. And there to be heard and answer or demurr to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

JOHN H. DRAKE, Clk. S. C. August 15, 1838. pr. adv. \$1. 193-5t.

LAND FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale a valuable tract of land, known as the "Collier place," situated on the north side of Neuse River, 35 miles above Newbern, and 6 miles east of Kinston, containing one thousand four hundred and eleven acres; about one thousand of which are still uncleared and covered with Oak, Hickory and Dogwood growth, indicating a fertility of soil not to be surpassed in its vicinity. The plantation extends for two miles on the public road, and the same distance on the river, where there is a good seine beach, boat landing, &c. The terms may be known by application to my friend Louis C. Desmond, Esq. of Lenoir. Also, lot No. 70 in the town of Kinston. Also offer for sale, two or three blooded horses of the most fashionable stock in the United States. They may be seen at Oak Forest, the residence of my father, in the County of Nash. SAMUEL C. BELLAMY. August 15, 1838. 198-4t.

NOTICE.

To the Heirs of Wagstaff Cannady (deceased). Whereas the Executor of Wagstaff Cannady is ready to make a final settlement of the Estate, they, or their agents, are hereby notified to present their claims for settlement according to law. WYATT CANNADAY, Executor. Granville County, N. C. August 7th, 1838. 193-3t.

LOOK AT THIS!

More new Books just received and for sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.

Calderon, by the author of Alice Loba, &c. &c. 1 vo.; The Lady of Lyons, by E. L. Bulwer, 1 vo.; The Squire, a novel, by the author of Agnes Serle, the Heiress, &c. 2 vo.; Lights and shadows of Irish Life, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, 2 vo.; Dr. Humphries' Foreign Tour, 2 vo.; Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville, 1 vo.; Sketches of Young Ladies, by Quizz, with Sketches of Young Gentlemen, by Quizz, Jr. 1 vo.; Poetry of Travel, by Mrs. Gilman, 1 vo.; 15 vo. of Mrs. Sherwood's Works; 2 vo. of Nicholas Nickleby; Oliver Twist; Memoirs of Sir William Knighton, with his correspondence by Lady Knighton, 1 vo.; Memoirs of a Ship and Shore, by an Officer of the U. S. Navy, 1 vo.; Bulwer's Novels, in 17 vols.; The Planter's Guide, 1 vo.; Uncle Horace, a novel, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, 2 vo.; The City of the Sultan and Domestic manners of the Turks, by Miss Pardoe, 2 vo.; Wood Leighton, or a year in the country, by Mary Howitt, 3 vo.; Love, by the authoress of Elfrida, the Divorced, &c. 2 vo.; Confessions of an elderly Lady and Gentleman, 2 vo.; The Duke of Monmouth, a novel, by the author of the Collegians, 2 vo.; Adventures of a younger Son, 2 vo. All new publications regularly received, as soon as published, at the North Carolina Book Store, No. 1, Cheap side, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. Carolina. TURNER & HUGHES. 194-4t.

GUN AND WHITESMITHERY.

JOHN BUNKER, respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, that he has established himself as a GUN and WHITESMITH, in the City of Raleigh, opposite Mr. J. O. RORER's Coach Shop, on Hargett Street. Having served his time in one of the best establishments of the kind in New York, and flatter himself that he is completely master of his business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Guns, Pistols and Rifles will be made to order. Guns stocked and repaired in the best style and warranted. Locks repaired, Keys fitted, and in short, every part of the business faithfully attended to. May 9, 1838. 184-4t.

COACHES, BAROUCHES & BUGGIES.

THE Subscriber has on hand an assortment of the above Carriages. Some very richly finished, which he thinks, bear a comparison with any manufactured elsewhere. The work is warranted to be faithfully executed, and will be sold on as favorable terms as can be afforded. Those wishing to supply themselves, will please call and judge for themselves. THOMAS COBBES. Raleigh, May 29, 1838. 186-4t.

SEPTEMBER PRIZES.

14 drawn Ballots in each Package of 25 Tickets.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. Class No. 5, for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1838.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. Capital \$30,000—10,000. \$6,000—\$5,000—\$4,000—\$3,000—\$2,500—\$2,000—\$1,500—\$1,000—\$500—\$250—\$100—\$50—\$25—\$10—\$5—\$2—\$1. Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$140 Do do 25 Half do 70 Do do 25 Quarter do 35

78 No. Lottery—13 drawn ballots.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

RICHMOND ACADEMY LOTTERY.

Class No. 5, for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1838.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$30,000.

\$10,000—\$4,000—\$3,000—\$2,500—\$1,797, 50 of \$1,000—50 of \$400—50 of \$300, &c. Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$140 Do do 25 Half do 70 Do do 25 Quarter do 35

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

\$50,000—\$15,000—\$10,000—100 of \$1,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class No. 6, for 1838. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1838.

Grand Capital 50,000 dollars. Capital of 15,000 do; 1 do 10,000 do; 1 do 5,000 do; 1 do 2,050 do; 100 Prizes of 1,000 do; 100 do 500 do; 20 do 300 do; 85 do 200 do, &c. &c. Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$140